

THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (SHEET TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 965.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1802.

[VOLUME XVI.]

SEEDS.

Minton Collins,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has lately received, from the Northern States, a very general assortment of

GRASS SEEDS;

And from London, via New-York, a fresh assortment of

GARDEN SEEDS,

Which may be had at his SEED STORE, for CASH only, viz:

Red & White Clover,

Trefoil or yellow
ditto,
Lucern & Timothy
seed,
Barnet & Ryegrass
ditto,
Bluegrass, Burden
grass, & Saint-
foin,
Barz or Whit seed,
Spring Tares, or
Vetches,
Hemp, Flax, Rape,
Mustard, Canary,
and Spinage,
Large Norfolk and
Summer Turnips,
Early Salmon, short-
top and white
Turnip Radish
seed,
Early Frame, Hot-
spur, Charlton,
Marrowfat, Span-
ish Morotto, &
Prolific Peas,
Large Windsor long
pod and Maltagan
Beans,
Blood Red Beet, and
Solid Celery,
Early York, Sugar
Loaf, and Batter,
Sea Cabbage seed,
With an assortment
of Flower Seeds:
Gladiolus, Pinks, some Painted Flower
Pots, and Bees for Chimney Orna-
ments, and Red Garden Pots, &c.

A TREATISE ON GARDENING, by
a Native of this State.
Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801. (1f)

STOLEN

From Armistead's Tavern, Peter-
burg, the 16th inst. a plain gold
horizontal

Stop-Watch,

CAPP'D and jewell'd; a spring
on the case to Roper without open-
ing-maker's name, Richard Webster, Ex-
change Alley, London—No. 3187. In-
formation to be given to, and a hand-
reward paid by Birchett and Puryear,
merchants Petersburg, or Mr. Nelson
Berkeley, Eagle-Tavern, Richmond.
Dec. 24, 1801. (1f)

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE public are hereby notified, that
the Partnership in Trade, formerly
carried on by David Buchanan, James
Dunlop, and Robert Pollok, under the
name of

BUCHANAN, DUNLOP, & Co.
In Petersburg,
DUNLOP, POLLOK, & Co.
In Manchester, and
ROBERT POLLOK, & Co.
In Richmond,

Was dissolved, on the 31st day of August
last.
Mr. James Dunlop will pay and receive
all debts due by and to the concern, at Pe-
tersburg, as will Mr. Robert Pollok, those
at Richmond and Manchester.

David Buchanan,
per his Attorney in fact,
Robert Pollok,
James Dunlop,
Robert Pollok.
Petersburg, 8th Oct. 1801.

Notice is again given,

THAT the Subscriber is pre-
pared to settle all just claims against
the estate of Richard Adams, dec.—and he
earnestly requests all those who are in-
debted to the said estate, to come forward and
give some proper assurance for the pay-
ment of their respective balances.
John Adams, Adm'r.
Richmond, Jan. 1802. 3w

Notice is hereby given,
To the STOCKHOLDERS of
the Bank of Alexandria,
THAT an election will be held
at the Court-House, in this town,
on the third Monday in January next,
for the purpose of choosing Nine Directors of
said Bank for the ensuing year, agreeably
to charter. By order of the President and
Directors.

GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
Dec. 18, 1801.

The SUBSCRIBER,

Begs leave to inform the public, and his
friends, that he has taken
The TAVERN,
FORMERLY occupied by Col. Paine
Goodall, in the City of Richmond,
and he flatters himself from his knowledge
of the business and his strict attention,
to render general satisfaction. His house
shall always be supplied with the best
materials for that purpose, having a plenty
of good servants, and an excellent hostler;
his Stables will be supplied with plenty of
Forage and Litter.

He wishes to take a few
BOARDERS,
at the customary price; and has also made
preparations for the accommodation of
FIFTEEN or TWENTY
Members of the Assembly,
who shall be strictly attended to, by
Peter Wilkinson.
Richmond, Dec. 1st, 1801.

30 Dollars Reward.

RUN-AWAY, the first of
March last, from Mr. Bates of Am-
herst county, a negro man named BILLY;
he is about 20 years of age, five feet ten
inches high, of a tawny complexion, and
as well as I recollect, has a scar on the
left side of his forehead. BILLY was
purchased of Mr. William Fenwick of
Richmond. As his mother lives in Peter-
burg, it is supposed he is lurking about
Richmond or Petersburg. BILLY is now
the property of Thomas Bibb of Amherst.
The above reward will be paid to any
person who apprehends and delivers the
said negro to Mr. Cugneau, in Amherst,
and all reasonable expenses paid.

THOMAS BIBB.
September 17th, 1801. (1f)

FALL GOODS.

Samuel P. Braddick,

HAS just received by the Olat
via, from London,
A LARGE and HANDSOME
SUPPLY,

WHICH he will dispose of
low for Cash or Country Pro-
duce, or Acceptances in Town.
Optical Diagonal Machines with the
Books of Prints; Pictures in Gift Frames;
Horseman's Pistols; Pocket Pistols with
Spring Bayonets; Rivel's Water Color
and Pencils; Lift Shoes and Boots with
Soles; Patent Lambs-wool Drawers
Shirts and Dressing Gowns; Gentlemen's
travelling Caps; Hardham's No. 9. Snuff.
Richmond, October 2d, 1801. (4m)

FOR SALE,
THE ENGLISH HORSE,



HAMILTON,

(Late the Bay Colt.)

EIGHT years old last May. He is in
good order, and may be seen at my
Stable, at Mount Comfort, one mile from
the Capitol. For terms apply at my Of-
fice, in this city.

Thomas Wilson.

Richmond, Dec. 8, 1801.

PEDIGREE.

January 31st, 1797.

"THIS IS TO CERTIFY that THE
"BAY COLT was got by High Flyer,
"dam by Eclipse, from Young Cade,
"which was the dam of Vauxhall."

(Signed)
"GROSVENOR."
"N. B. The Cade mare, the dam of
"Vauxhall, was also the dam of Dulci-
"nea, Mambrino, and Sancho, all first
"runners."

THE
Virginia Almanack,

FOR THE YEAR

1802,

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

PROPOSALS

For carrying the MAILS of the United
States on the following Post-roads, will
be received at the General Post-Office, in
Washington City, until the 30th day of
January next, inclusive.

IN VIRGINIA.

17. From Hagerstown, Md. by Wil-
liamport Md. Martinsburg, Winchester,
Steubenville, Strasburg, Woodstock, New-
market, and Harrisonburg to Staunton
once a week—Leave Hagerstown every
Tuesday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Win-
chester on Wednesday by 10 A. M.—Leave
Winchester at 11 A. M. and arrive at Staunton
on Friday by 10 A. M. Returning,
leave Staunton every Friday at 3 P. M.
and arrive at Winchester on Sunday by 3
P. M. and arrive at Hagerstown on Mon-
day by 10 A. M.

18. From Alexandria by Matildaville,
Leesburg, Waterford, Charlestown, Shep-
herdstown, and Martinsburg to Winches-
ter, to return by Battletown to Shep-
herdstown, and from thence by the same
route to Alexandria once a week—Leave
Alexandria every Tuesday at 3 P. M. ar-
rive at Charlestown on Thursday at noon,
at Martinsburg by 5 P. M. and at Win-
chester on Friday at noon. Returning,
leave Winchester every Saturday at 4 A. M.
and arrive at Alexandria on Tuesday
by 9 A. M.

19. From Alexandria by Centerville,
Middleburg, Goshen, Paris, Milwood, and
Winchester to Romney once a week—
Leave Alexandria every Friday at 3 P. M.
arrive at Winchester on Sunday at 3 P. M.
and at Romney on Monday by 7 P. M.
Returning, leave Romney every Tuesday
by 6 A. M. arrive at Winchester on Wed-
nesday at 10 A. M. and at Alexandria on
Friday by 9 A. M.

20. From Romney by Western Post and
Green Glades to Morgantown once a
week. Leave Romney every Tuesday at
8 A. M. and arrive at Morgantown on
Thursday by 7 P. M. Returning, leave
Morgantown every Saturday at 6 A. M. and
arrive at Romney on Monday by 6 P. M.

21. From Romney to Moorfields once
a week. Leave Romney every Tuesday
at 6 A. M. and arrive at Moorfields by 3 P.
M.—Leave Moorfields every Monday at 10
A. M. and arrive at Romney by 6 P. M. Con-
tract to continue until October 1, 1802.

22. From Centerville by Haymarket,
Buckland, Fauquier c. h. and Jefferson-
town to Culpeper c. h. once a week—Leave
Centerville every Monday at 6 A. M. and
arrive at Culpeper on Tuesday by 10 A. M.
Returning, leave Culpeper every Tues-
day at noon and arrive at Centerville on
Wednesday by 3 P. M.

23. From Fredericksburg by King George
c. h. Broadfield, Mattokbridge, Leeds-
town, Templeman's Cross Roads, Rich-
mond c. h. Farnham, Kinsale, and North-
umberland c. h. to Lancaster c. h. once
a week. Leave Fredericksburg every Wed-
nesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Lancaster
c. h. the next Saturday by 6 P. M.—Leave
Lancaster c. h. every Saturday at 10 P. M.
and arrive at Fredericksburg the next
Wednesday by 10 A. M.

24. From Fredericksburg by Port Roy-
al, Laytons, Lloyds, Tappahannock, Ur-
binna, and Gloucester c. h. to Yorktown,
once a week—Leave Fredericksburg every
Wednesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Tappa-
hannock on Thursday by 6 P. M.—Leave
Tappahannock on Saturday by 6 P. M.—Leave
Yorktown every Saturday at 10 P. M. ar-
rive at Tappahannock on Monday by 7
P. M. and at Fredericksburg on Wednesday
by 10 A. M.

25. From Fredericksburg by Orange c.
h. Milton, to Charlottesville, once a week.
Leave Fredericksburg every Wednesday
at 10 P. M. and arrive at Charlottesville on
Friday by 10 A. M.—Returning, leave Char-
lottesville every Friday at 3 P. M. and ar-
rive at Fredericksburg on Saturday by 7
P. M.

26. From Charlottesville by New York,
Staunton, Middlebrook, Brownburg,
Lexington, Fincastle, and Montgomery c.
h. to Englishville on the west side of New
River, once a week—Leave Charlottesville
every Friday at 3 P. M. arrive at Staunton
on Saturday by 10 A. M.—Leave Staunton
at half past 10 A. M. arrive at Fincastle
on Sunday by 3 P. M.—Leave Fincastle by half
past 3 P. M. and arrive at Englishville on
Monday by 7 P. M.—Returning, leave En-
glishville every Tuesday at 3 A. M. arrive at
Fincastle on Wednesday at 8 A. M.—Leave
Fincastle at half past 8 A. M. and arrive at
Staunton on Thursday by 3 P. M.—Leave
Staunton at half past 3 P. M. and arrive at
Charlottesville on Friday by 10 A. M.

27. From Staunton by Kincaids, the
Warm Springs, or Bath c. h. Morris's,
Callaghan's, Sweet Springs, Sulphur
Springs, and Lewisburg, to Uniontown,
and from Uniontown by Lewisburg, Calla-
ghan's, Morris's, and the same route to
Staunton, once a week—Leave Staunton
every Saturday at 2 P. M. arrive at Sweet
Springs on Monday at 3 P. M.—Leave
Sweet Springs in two hours and arrive at
Uniontown the next Tuesday by 7 P. M.
Returning, leave Uniontown every Wed-
nesday at 6 A. M. and arrive at Staunton
the next Saturday by 10 A. M.

28. From Englishville by Wythe c. h.
Aspsville, Abingdon, Sevierville, T. Sul-
livan c. h. T. Roanoke, T. and Hawkins
c. h. T. to Orrville, T. once a week—
Leave Englishville every Tuesday at 3 A.

Arrive at Sullivan c. h. on Thursday at
10 A. M. Leave Sullivan c. h. at 12 A.
M. and arrive at Orrville on Friday by 10
A. M. Returning, leave Orrville every
Friday at 2 P. M. arrive at Sullivan c. h. on
Saturday by 3 P. M. Leave Sullivan c. h.
at 4 P. M. and arrive at Englishville on
Monday by 7 P. M.

29. From Richmond by Gooseland c.
h. and Columbia, to Charlottesville, once
a week. Leave Richmond every Wed-
nesday noon, and arrive at Charlottesville
on Friday by 10 A. M. Returning, leave
Charlottesville every Friday at 3 P. M. and
arrive at Richmond on Monday by 6 A.
M.

30. From Charlottesville by Warren,
Warminster, New Market, New Glas-
gow, and Madison, to Lynchburg, once a
week. Leave Charlottesville every Friday
at 2 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg on Mon-
day at 3 A. M. Leave Lynchburg every
Wednesday at noon, and arrive at Char-
lottesville on Friday by 10 A. M.

31. From Richmond by Hanoverstown,
Elliot's, and Dunkirk, to Tappahannock
once a week. Leave Richmond every
Wednesday at 2 P. M. and arrive at Tappa-
hannock on Thursday by 6 P. M. Leave
Tappahannock every Tuesday at 6 A. M.
and arrive at Richmond on Wednesday by
10 A. M.

32. From Richmond by Hopkins's,
Powhatan c. h., Carterville, New Canton,
Buckingham c. h. Bent Creek, Lynchburg,
New London, and Liberty, to Fincastle,
once a week. Leave Richmond every
Wednesday at 2 P. M. arrive at Powhatan
on Thursday by 9 A. M. and arrive at Fin-
castle the next Saturday by 6 P. M. Re-
turning, leave Fincastle every Saturday at
10 P. M. arrive at Powhatan c. h. on Tues-
day by 3 P. M. Leave it at 4 P. M. and ar-
rive at Richmond the next Wednesday by
10 A. M.

33. From Liberty by Rockymount to
Martinsville or Henry c. h. once a week.
Leave Liberty every Monday at 6 A. M. and
arrive at Martinsville on Tuesday at 1 A. M.
Returning, leave Martinsville every Tues-
day by 1 P. M. and arrive at Liberty on
Wednesday by 7 P. M.

34. From Powhatan c. h. by Cumberland
c. h. Farnville, Prince Edward c. h. Char-
lotte c. h. and Halifax c. h. once a week.
Leave Powhatan c. h. every Thursday at
10 A. M. and arrive at Halifax c. h. the next
Saturday by 4 P. M. Returning, leave Hal-
ifax c. h. every Saturday at 8 P. M. and ar-
rive at Powhatan c. h. the next Tuesday by
3 P. M.

35. From Halifax c. h. by Pittsylvania c.
h. Henry c. h. Patrick c. h. and Germantown,
to Salem, N. C. once in two weeks. Leave
Halifax every other Monday at 6 A. M. and
arrive at Salem the next Friday by 6 P. M.
Returning, leave Salem every other Tues-
day at 6 A. M. and arrive at Halifax c. h. the
next Saturday by 6 P. M.

36. From Harrisville by Hicksford to
Halifax, N. C. twice a week. Leave Har-
risonville every Wednesday and Saturday
at 5 A. M. and arrive at Halifax by 6 P. M.
Returning, leave Halifax Tuesday and Fri-
day at 5 A. M. and arrive at Harrisville by 6
P. M.

37. From Smithfield by Jerusalem, the
Cross Keys, Goldsboro, Brunswick c. h.
Georgetown, St. Tamary's, and Mecklen-
burg c. h. to Warrentonville, and thence by
Christiansville, Lunenburg c. h. Edmont-
ton, Goldsboro, Hicks's Ford, the Cross
Keys, and Jerusalem, to Smithfield, once
a week. Leave Smithfield every Thurs-
day at 10 A. M. and arrive at Goldsboro
on Saturday by 10 A. M. Leave Golds-
boro at half past 10 A. M. and arrive at
Mecklenburg c. h. on Sunday noon, and
return to Smithfield on Wednesday by 7
P. M.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

38. From Norfolk, Va. by Kempville,
Va. N. W. River Bridge, Va. Tullis Creek,
Indiantown, Jonesburg, Elizabeth City,
Nixonton, and Hertford, to Edent m.
once a week. Leave Norfolk every Fri-
day at 3 P. M. and arrive at Edenton the
next Tuesday by 10 A. M. Returning, leave
Edenton every Tuesday at 2 P. M. and ar-
rive at Norfolk the next Friday by 10
A. M.

39. From Suffolk, Va. by Edenton, Ply-
mouth, and Washington, to Newbern,
twice a week. Leave Suffolk every Mon-
day and Friday at 1 P. M. arrive at Eden-
ton on Tuesday and Saturday at 1 P. M.
Leave Edenton at 3 P. M. arrive at Ply-
mouth on Wednesday and Sunday by 6 A. M.
Leave Plymouth at half past 6 A. M. arrive
at Washington by 6 P. M. Leave Wash-
ington at 7 P. M. and arrive at Newbern on
Thursday and Monday by 4 P. M. Re-
turning, leave Newbern every Friday and
Tuesday at 3 A. M. and arrive at Washing-
ton by 3 P. M. Leave Washington at 6
P. M. arrive at Plymouth on Saturday, and
Wednesday by 4 P. M. Leave Plymouth
at half past 4 P. M. and arrive at Edenton
on Sunday and Thursday by 9 A. M. Leave
Edenton at half past 9 A. M. and arrive at
Suffolk on Monday and Friday at 9 A. M.

NOTES.

Note I. The postmaster general may
expedite the mails and alter the times of
arrival and departure at any time during
the continuance of the contracts, he pre-
viously stipulating an adequate compen-
sation for any extra expense that may be oc-
casioned thereby.

Note II. Fifteen minutes shall be al-
lowed for opening and closing the mail at
all offices where no particular time is spe-
cified.

Note III. For every thirty minutes de-
lay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in ar-
riving after the times prescribed in any
contracts, the contractor shall forfeit one
dollar; and if the delay continue until the
departure of any depending mail, where-
by the mails destined for such depending
mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of
five dollars shall be incurred.

Note IV. Newspapers as well as letters
are to be sent in the mails; and any per-
son, making proposals, desires to carry
newspapers other than those conveyed
in the mail, for his own emolument, he
must state in his proposals, for what sum
he will carry it with that emolument, and
for what sum without that emolument.

Note V. Should any person making
proposals, desire an alteration of the time
of arrival and departure above specified,
he must state in his proposals, the altera-
tions desired, and the difference they will
make in the terms of his contract.

Note VI. Persons making proposals are
desired to state their prices by the year.
Those who contract will receive their pay
quarterly, in the month of August, No-
vember, February, and May, one month
after the expiration of each quarter.

Note VII. The contracts for the above
routes are to be in operation on the first
day of April next, and to continue in force
for one year from that time, excepting
such routes as have a particular note re-
specting the continuance of the contract.

GIDEON GRANGER,
Post-Master General.

General Post-Office,
Washington City,
Dec. 7, 1801.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RAN-AWAY from the sub-
scriber, in Amherst county, in the
State of Virginia, a negro man named
JOE, about 23 years old, 5 feet 9 or 10
inches high, well set; a gap in his upper
teeth; trifling countenance; his voice
not very big; lisp when talking; his
dress, white thread and cotton coat, one
striped swan-down waistcoat, pair negro
potten overalls, pair striped stockings,
one pair new shoes, a black hat with a
ribbon and band around it, a red hand-
kerchief around his neck; he wore a brown
linen shirt, carried away other clothes
which I cannot describe. I expect he will
alter his dress, also his name. He came
out of the estate of Capt. Sims, deceased,
of Albemarle. I gave him a pass the 9th
November last, to go down to see things
in his old neighborhood, and to return the
18th. I do expect he will aim to pass as a
freeman. Any person that will take him
and bring him to me, or confine him in
time jail so that I get him again, shall re-
ceive the above reward.

Thomas Grizsom, jr.

Dec. 27th, 1801.
N. B. This negro Joe, plays some on
the fiddle—rather indifferently.

Marine Insurance Company of
Alexandria.

Alexandria, Dec. 19, 1801.

THE Stockholders in this in-
stitution are hereby notified,
that an election for 13 Directors, will be
held at the Court-House, in this town, on
Friday the 15th day of January next, at
ten o'clock in the forenoon.

By order of the President and Directors,
(15f) J. B. NICKOLS, Secretary.

VIRGINIA:
In the High Court of Chancery,
September 26th, 1801.

RETURN
William Ludwell Lee, administrator with
the will annexed, of William Lee, de-
ceased, Plaintiff,

AND
William Brown, surviving partner of the
late busse of Perkins, Buchanan, and
Brown, Sampson Mathews, Major Wil-
cox, and Richard Adams, William Fry,
and Thomas Maffie, executors of Thomas
Adams, dec. and Cyrus Griffin and Wil-
liam Marshall, executors of William
Griffin, deceased, Samuel Clarke, Jacob
Kerry, and John Brokenshough, admin-
istrators of James Edmundson, deceased,
Thomas Plantants, and Thomas E. Bates,
under the firm of Plantants & Bates, ex-
ecutors of Bonnet Brown, deceased, James
Calloway and Richard Crump, surviving
partner of Trent, Crump and Bates,
Defendants.

THE Defendant William Brown, not
having entered his appearance and
given security, according to the act of Af-
famy, and the rules of this court, and
it appearing to the satisfaction of the
court, that he is not an inhabitant of this
country; on motion of the plaintiff, by
his counsel, IT IS ORDERED, that the said
defendant do appear here on the first day
of the next term, and answer the bill of
the plaintiff, and that a copy of this order
be forthwith inserted in some new paper
of the city of Richmond, for two months
successively, and posted at the front door
of the capital in the said city.
(A copy)

Tell:
Peter Tinsley, c. c.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

December, 23.

State respecting the right of Mr. Hunter, delegate from the Mississippi Territory, to a seat in the house.

Mr. Morris in the chair.

Mr. Milledge (Ga.) spoke forcibly, and with considerable eloquence against agreeing to the report of the committee; he said it was not a matter of private but of general concern—that Georgia had jurisdiction over that territory; to prove this he called for the reading of the memorial of Georgia to the legislature of the union. (The memorial was extremely long, and was read in part.)

Mr. Milledge insisted on the right of Georgia to the soil: he would assert to that body and to the world that she had never given up that right; and that therefore the laws that had been passed by congress for the government of that territory were void, and the gentleman elected as a delegate to Congress by the legislature of that territory had no right to a seat in the house. Gentlemen might say what they pleased of the expediency of Congress making laws for the government of that territory, yet that expediency must yield to justice and to just claims: depriving Georgia of her command over that soil, was a glaring violation of right.—Commissioners had been appointed to settle the dispute between the United States and Georgia, those commissioners are here, and probably it will not be long before those claims are adjusted; he hoped and trusted no further proceedings would take place till the dispute was completely settled.

Mr. Bayard. The gentleman from Georgia appeared to mistake the object of the report of the select committee: that committee was appointed to examine the credentials of Mr. Hunter, and to see whether the legislature of the Mississippi territory had a right, by the law of Congress regulating that government, to send a delegate, to exercise here a right of debating, but not of voting: it was not to admit into the union a new state, or to erect a new state within the bounds of another.—The law of Congress, establishing the government of that territory, declares that when in that territory there shall be such a number of inhabitants, they shall have a house of representatives and a legislature; and that when their inhabitants shall have increased to such a number, the legislature may appoint a delegate to congress; with the right of debating, but not of voting; it is not now a question whether a new state shall be erected, but whether this member be duly chosen. Nor are the interests of Georgia at all affected; the 5th section of the law establishing this government expressly declares that nothing in this law for establishing a temporary government there, shall in any manner affect any claims of the State of Georgia to that soil: commissioners are appointed on the part of the United States and Georgia to settle the dispute between the two governments; but till those disputes shall be settled, shall the inhabitants of that territory be without a government?—No, sir, it is not a matter of discretion with us; we are bound by a positive law of Congress. If the gentleman was urgent against Mr. Hunter's taking his seat, the only way to effect it is, by repealing the law of congress establishing the government of the Mississippi Territory.

Mr. Davis. The house have no business to meddle, in this case, with the claims of the United States, or of Georgia, to that territory; we have only to examine the credentials of the member, and to see whether the legislature, in conformity to the act of Congress, were authorized, or not, to send a delegate.—If that act of congress be unconstitutional, it must be repealed by the senate and house; yet, as it now is we are bound to but one decision on this subject.

Mr. Randolph. He thought gentlemen did not treat the member from Georgia with due candor and respect: it should be remembered that Georgia had ever protested against the laws relative to the Mississippi Terri-

tory: it was the duty of that gentleman, as a member from the state of Georgia, to dissent; constructions might be put on silence.—The United States had arrogated the power of governing that territory, at the same time saying that such assumption of power should not affect any claims of Georgia; but did not this very assumption of a right to govern, pre-judge claims?—We are told the commissioners are on the eve of settling the dispute; let us wait till this be accomplished.—Mr. R. motioned that the committee rise, &c.

Mr. Claiborne. He thought it right in the gentleman from Georgia to dissent; it was to be expected; he did not rise to censure him.—He did not conceive that any gentleman in the house withheld, in this matter, to do any thing that would prejudice the interest or claims of Georgia.—The assumption of a power to give laws to the Mississippi Territory arose from the necessity of the thing, and from benevolence to the inhabitants.—He would not suffer an infraction of the constitution for the world; no, nor to save a world. (The chairman called him to order, the question was not on the committee's rising.) Mr. C. said he did not know but he might be out of order, but if he was, he believed others had been in the same situation; he wished to express his opinions on the subject in common with others.—It should be considered that the delegates from the Mississippi Territory would have no right to vote, but only to debate: he would be only a *ling*, but without poison. We ought moreover to oblige our brethren of that southern hemisphere, we ought to hear their statements, attend to their wants, &c.

Mr. Dana. He was for the committee's rising. It had been usual to suffer the reports of the committee of elections to lie on the table, and if no protest or complaint were entered, nothing further was done with them, and the members kept their seats: in the case of the North Western and Indiana Territories, they were obliged to enquire, as it was the first time, whether there was a right to send a delegate; such is the situation now of the member from the Mississippi territory; the records show their right to send, the report states that this delegate is duly chosen.

Let the report lie on the table, and the member keep his seat.

Mr. Griswold. He was not in favor of the committee's rising: it was extremely unpleasant to the delegate from the Mississippi territory to remain in this situation; he claimed a seat in that house, not as a matter of favor but of right; and this house had not the power of depriving him of this right, without repealing the act of Congress establishing a government over that territory. Some gentlemen have said that the rights of Georgia will be affected by the admittance of this member to a seat; such certainly could not be the case, if the claims of Georgia are at all affected, it is done already by that of Congress; yet for his part he did not consider the claim of Georgia as ever affected or injured. Nor ought we to wait the decision of the commissioners: that decision may take place in a month, and perhaps will not these six months.

Mr. Macon. There ought to be some petition or statement of facts presented by the member from Georgia, or some other person, to justify a discussion at this time, or to prevent the delegate from taking his seat. He wished his right and his credentials treated as those of any other member. He agreed with the gentleman from Connecticut, (Mr. Dana) that it were better for the committee to rise, without leave to sit again; the member would then be entitled to his seat and his pay, till it should be shown that he has no claim to them.

Mr. Bayard. He did not agree with the Speaker: the face of the report of the select committee gives sufficient cause for a decision of the committee of the whole: the gentleman from Georgia opposes the decision of the select committee, and it is due to the member from Georgia, and to the delegate, to have the opinion of the house, to have a prompt decision. The mere question is, whether he has been duly elected, whether the legislature of the Mississippi territory had a right to elect him. Gentlemen have said we

are prejudicing the claims of Georgia, that her rights are implicated in this step; they have said that the act of congress establishing a government was an assumption of power; not for by the Spanish treaty that territory was ceded to the United States; the inhabitants were without a government; they petitioned congress for some form of government: what was to be done? The interpolation of Congress arose *ex necessitate rei*: It was no assumption of power or assertion of claims: it was a necessary establishment of a temporary government, to continue while there was a *lis pendens*.—He was for an immediate decision.

Messrs. Randolph, Davis, Bayard, Gen. Smith, Macon and Griswold continued the debate.

The report of the select committee was agreed to. Mr. Milledge withdrew the yeas and nays, even if he stood alone. There were 7 yeas.

Thursday, December 24.

A report was received from the Secretary of War, giving a statement of the present military establishments in the United States, the number of men necessary, &c. Referred to a committee of the whole.

A report was received from the Post-Master General, giving a statement of routes on which the mail is carried without sufficient income from postage to authorize the continuance. Referred to the committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Griswold offered a resolution: that the secretary of state be directed to lay before the house a table showing the comparative duties on goods imported into Great-Britain, in American and other bottoms, so far as they related to American commerce. Agreed.

Mr. Dennis offered a resolution: that the secretary of state be directed to lay before the house the laws of the North Western and Indiana Territories, relating to the imposing of taxes on lands of non-resident proprietors. Agreed.

Mr. Tainbridge presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of New-Haven, &c. relative to the establishment of a new road. Referred to the committee of post-offices and post-roads.

Mr. Stanly presented a petition from sundry inhabitants of the county of Hyde, (N. C.) praying the establishment of a port of delivery. Referred to a committee of commerce and manufactures.

On motion to come to the order of the day on the census bill, Mr. Bayard and Mr. Rutledge were for postponing on account of the thinness of the house; Mr. Vanreese and general Smith for taking them up. After some debate it was postponed till the first Monday in January.

The house adjourned till the 28th instant.

Monday Dec. 28.

The speaker laid before the house a letter from the secretary of state, accompanying his reports on the petition of Philip Sloan, referred to him by order of the house, on the 14th inst. which were read and referred to the committee of the whole house on Wednesday next.

Mr. J. C. Smith for the committee of claims, to whom was referred on the 15th instant the petition of Philip Wilson, praying the liquidation and settlement of a claim for a quantity of Rice and Claret furnished by him for the continental army in the year 1778 of which he had hitherto been debarred by the acts of limitation; made a report, which was read and considered; whereupon

Resolved, that the said petition ought not to be granted.

The order of the day put off.

Adjourned.

Tuesday, Dec. 29.

Mr. Varnum made a report of rules and orders for the government of the house: which was committed to a committee of the whole house, and made the order for to-morrow.

Mr. J. C. Smith reported from the committee of claims, and the petition of Ephraim Davis; which was that "the petitioner have cause to withdraw his petition."

The house concurred. Mr. Randolph from the committee on the resolutions of the senate on the subject of a congressional library, begged leave to report by bill, which being granted, he reported a resolution "that the house disagree to the said resolutions."—The house concurred.

Mr. R. also reported a "bill concerning the library for the use of both houses of congress" which after being twice read, was committed to a committee of the whole house: Mr. Rutledge in the chair.

The bill provided that the members of both houses; the President and Vice-President of the United States, and the Judge of the supreme court should have liberty to take any book from the library to read.

Mr. Sprigg moved to add, the judges of the district of Columbia.—He was supported in argument by Mr. Dennis, upon the grounds that the importance of the causes which this special district would present, and the great expense and extreme scarcity of some most valuable and necessary law books, it ought to be ordered by congress, in the due administration of justice, beyond what the salaries of the judges would enable them to acquire.

Mr. Bayard objected to the motion, because he could discover no reason for distinguishing the judges of this district from others: but judges of the Supreme Court, being far from their libraries, required such references.—He hoped the Congressional library would never be subjected to the abuse which books used in courts of justice were too liable to.

The motion was not agreed to.

Some observations were made as to the time which the library was to remain open. Mr. Griswold moved to confine it to the time of the session of congress. It was carried with an exception moved by Mr. Southard, in favor of the judges of the supreme court, whose sessions do not accord with those of congress.

A blank was left as to the sum appropriated in addition to the remaining part of the 5000 dollars heretofore appropriated for the purchase of books. On the chairman's asking the sum with which to fill the blank, Mr. Randolph moved to strike out the section: observing that of that sum, not more than 2000 had been used, and 2800 remained unexpended. He entertained no doubt but congress would aid the institution by every timely grant.

It was stricken out.—The bill was postponed till to-morrow.

Mr. Davenport made a report from the committee of claims on the petition of Calpen Sneider, which was against the petitioner. The house concurred.

Mr. Mort presented a petition of John Halsted, which was referred to the committee of claims.

A petition from sundry inhabitants of Alexandria, respecting a bridge designed to be erected over the Potomac, was referred to the committee on the territory.

Dr. Mitchell presented a petition from Thomas Stagg and Thomas Snell, merchants of New-York, praying relief on the case of a vessel which was seized by the collector for breach of the non-intercourse law. Referred to the committee of commerce.

Mr. Randolph said, that from the documents laid before Congress by their direction from the secretary of war, it appeared that a great deduction might be made in the military establishment. He wished it to be done with all possible expedition; but as many of the members might not have paid particular attention to that department, he would lay on the table a resolution, with intention to call it up at some future period:

Resolved, That it is expedient to reduce the military establishment of the United States.

It was laid on the table.

Adjourned.

DOCUMENTS

Accompanying the President's Communication to Congress, the 8th day of December, 1801.

(CONTINUED.)

[No. II.]

Extract of a letter from the Secretary of State, to William Eaton, Esq. Consul of the United States, at Tunis, dated

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

"Washington, May 30, 1801.

"The proofs which have been given by the bashaw of Tripoli, of hostile designs against the United States, have, as you will learn from commodore Dale, determined the president to send into the Mediterranean a squadron of three frigates

and a sloop of war, under the command of that officer. Should war have been declared, or hostilities commenced, this force will be immediately employed in the defence and protection of our commerce against the practices of that regency. It is hoped that the contagion will not have spread to Tunis and Algiers; but should one or both of them have followed the perfidious example, their confairs will be equally repelled and punished.

"The policy of exhibiting a naval force on the coast of Barbary, has long been urged by yourself and the other consuls. The present moment is peculiarly favorable for the experiment, not only as it is a provision against an immediate danger, but as we are now at peace and amity with all the rest of the world; and as the force employed would, if at home, be at nearly the same expense, with less advantage to our mariners. The president has therefore every reason to expect the utmost exertions of your prudence and address, in giving the measures an impression most advantageous to the character and interests of the United States. In effecting this object the means must be left, in a great degree, to your knowledge of the local and other circumstances, which cannot be understood at this distance. You will therefore take due pains to satisfy the bey, that the United States are desirous of maintaining peace with all nations, who are willing to live in peace; that they have given abundant evidence of their disposition to cultivate the friendship of the Barbary regencies, and himself in particular; and that if the flag of the United States should be engaged in war with either of them, it will be a war of defence and necessity, not of choice and provocation. You will also give every friendly explanation and assurance on this occasion, which may be requisite for the consuls and agents of other powers residing at Tunis.

"You are authorized to inform the bey of Tunis, that a vessel is now preparing to take in the cargo, which will complete the regatta due to him, and that no time will be lost in getting her on her voyage.

"NOTE.—The same was written to Mr. O'Brien, except the last paragraph, with the following addition:

"You will of course take due pains to satisfy the bey, that the United States are desirous of maintaining peace with all nations who are willing to live in peace; that they have given abundant evidence of their disposition to cultivate the friendship of the Barbary regencies, and of himself in particular; that they expect from his good faith an efficacious interposition, according to our treaty with him for guaranteeing the treaty with the bashaw of Tripoli.

"The United States, it appears, will, before you receive this, be three years in arrears to the dey. Towards making up the deficiency, the 'George Washington' is under active preparation to carry timber and other stores for at least one annuity. Commodore Dale is charged with thirty thousand dollars, which the president hopes the dey may have been induced to accept as a commutation for the stores due for another. He has also in charge four hundred yards of cloth, and thirty pieces of linen, for the biennial present.—Should you not have prevailed on the dey, and should find it still impossible to prevail on him, to accept the thirty thousand dollars in lieu of the stores, without the application of four, five, or six thousand dollars, you will be supplied with the sum, and the sum of thirty thousand dollars will then be made up out of other moneys in the commodore's hands. Should there be no possibility of inducing the dey to the measure, even with this aid, the whole sum of thirty thousand dollars is to be retained by the commodore; the balance for the remaining, or third year, will be sent as soon as it can be done, either in stores or money, as may be agreed. You are already aware how much both the convenience and interest of the United States will be promoted by substituting money for stores, rating the latter at thirty thousand dollars, as a permanent regulation, and will take due pains to bring about such a change. You may find it perhaps an argument of some weight with the dey for preferring money to stores, that the former can always be remitted with more punctuality; and that in times of war such of the latter as are held to be contraband by the European law of nations, may be exposed to captures by which he must be affected as well as the United States. In case you should succeed in the pecuniary commutation proposed, it will be proper, in defining the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to refer to some standard of weight and fineness in the metal—it will secure the United States against arbitrary regulations of the dey, and quiet his jealousy, if he should have any, of imposition on the part of the United States. The Spanish dollars now in circulation may, for example, answer this purpose.

"The pretensions set up against the United States in the case of the ship *Portune*, for indemnification to the owners of the merchandise, with which she was laden, shows the disadvantage of employing our vessels in the freight of Algerine property. You will, therefore, as far as you can, discourage that branch of trade; and as far as it cannot be done, will take care to repress all expectation or claim whatsoever, to throw on the United States the losses by capture under their flag.

"One subject of equal importance and delicacy still remains. The sending to Constantinople, the national ship of war, the *George Washington*, by force, under the Algerine flag, and for such a purpose, has deeply affected the sensibility, not only of the president, but of the people of the United States. Whatever temporary effects it may have had favorable to our

interests, the indignity is of so serious a nature, that it is impossible that it may be deemed necessary, on a fit occasion, to revive the subject. Viewing it in this light, the president wishes nothing may be said or done by you, that may unnecessarily preclude the competent authority from animadverting on that transaction in any way that a vindication of the national honor may be thought to prescribe."

Extract of a letter from the same to James L. Cathcart, esq. Consul at Tripoli, dated

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, May 21, 1801.

"The threat of hostilities against the trade of the United States by the barhaw, certified in your communications, and insinuating immediately from the barhaw himself a translation of his letter of 15th May 1801, certified by his interpreter Farfara, has determined the president to send into the Mediterranean a squadron of frigates and a sloop of war, under command of Commodore Dale, by whom this is written. You will also receive from him a letter to the barhaw from the president."

"Should war have been declared, or hostilities commenced before the arrival of this squadron, it will be immediately employed in the defence and protection of our commerce, against the piratical attacks of the barhaw's corsairs. Should war have been declared, or hostilities commenced, it is expected by the president that you will exert all your prudence and address in rendering the appearance of the squadron, and the letter from the president, subservient to the preservation of peace, and to such impressions on the barhaw, as will be the most favorable to the dignity and interests of the United States. The president relies the more on the zeal and success of these exertions, as the policy of exhibiting a naval force on the coast of Barbary, has long been urged by you and the other consuls. To aid your exertions on this occasion, you will be supplied by Commodore Dale, with a sum if necessary, which will be communicated by him. In a letter which I have written by the present opportunity to Mr. O'Brien, he is instructed to cultivate the good will of the dey of Algiers, and to call on him for his stipulated interposition as guarantee of the treaty between the United States and the barhaw. You will not fail to make the best use you can of the interposition if it be offered."

Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States of America. To the illustrious and honored Bey of Tripoli of Barbary, whom God preserve.

Great and respected Friend, The assurances of friendship which our consuls have given you, and of our sincere desire to cultivate peace and commerce with your subjects, are faithful expressions of our dispositions, and you will continue to find proofs of them in all those acts of respect and friendly intercourse which are due between nations standing as we do in the relations of peace and amity with each other.

"At the conclusion of our treaty with you, we endeavored to prove our respect for yourself, and satisfaction at that event, by such demonstrations as then gave you more content; and we are disposed to believe that in rendering into another language those expressions in your letter of the 15th May last, which seem to imply purposes inconsistent with the faith of that transaction, your intentions have been misconstrued. On this supposition renew to you sincerely, assurances of our constant friendship, and that our desire to cultivate peace and commerce with you, remains firm and unabated.

"We have found it expedient to detach a squadron of observation into the Mediterranean sea, to superintend the safety of our commerce there, and to exercise our seamen in nautical duties. We recommend them to your hospitality and good offices, should occasion require their resorting to your harbours. We hope their appearance will give umbrage to no power; for, while we mean to rest the safety of our commerce on the resources of our own strength and bravery in every sea, we have yet given to this squadron a strict command, to conduct themselves towards all friendly powers with the most perfect respect and good order: it being the first object of our solicitude to cherish peace and friendship with all nations with whom it can be held on terms of equality and reciprocity.

"I pray God, very great and respected friend, to have you always in his holy keeping.

Written at the city of Washington, the twenty-first day of May, in the year of our Lord 1801.

(Signed) TH. JEFFERSON.
By the President,
(Signed) JAMES MADISON,
Secretary of State.

Form of a letter which Commodore Dale was directed to write to the Dey of Algiers and the Bey of Tunis.

May it please your Excellency, Having the honor to command a squadron of observation, dispatched by the president of the United States into the Mediterranean sea, to support the safety of their commerce threatened with attacks by the barhaw of Tripoli, and to exercise our seamen in nautical duty, the instructions which I have received from the president require, that in approaching your harbours I should tender the profound respect that is due to your excellency's dignity and character, and should recommend the squadron under my command to your hospitality and good offices. I leave to the consul of the United States the task of explaining more particularly the friendly dispositions of the United States towards your excellency, the proofs with which he

is charged of their desire to maintain the treaty between the two powers, and the reliance of the president on similar dispositions on your part; for myself, I only make use of the occasion to assure your excellency of the sensibility with which I shall experience your friendly countenance and accommodations, and of the sentiments of reverence and exalted esteem with which

I have the honor to be,
Your Excellency's obedient servant.

[CIRCULAR]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, May 21, 1801.

SIR, For a considerable time past suspicions have prevailed that a rupture with the United States was intended by the barhaw of Tripoli. Of late, the alarms and proofs have been such as to impose on the president the obligation of making immediately the most effectual provision within his authority for the defence and protection of our Mediterranean commerce, in case it should be attacked from that quarter. At the last session of Congress, six frigates were directed by law to be kept as a peace establishment. Out of this force, three frigates and a sloop of war have been equipped and will sail for the Mediterranean in a few days, under the command of Commodore Dale. Should war have been declared, or hostilities actually commenced against our trade, this force will be employed in the most effectual manner for its safety. Should the means which have been or may be employed to obviate the necessity of such an application of the force be successful, the squadron, after cruising a sufficient time in the Mediterranean, perhaps, if circumstances should not render it inadvisable, as far as the Levant, and towards Constantinople, will return to the United States.

The expedition will by this means, be not without its use, whatever may be the state of things on its arrival. It will have the effect, from which so much advantage has been promised by our consuls and others, of exhibiting to the Barbary powers a respectable specimen of the naval faculties of the United States. It will exercise our mariners and instruct our officers in the line of their service, and in a sea which it may be particularly useful for them to understand. And as they form a part of the peace establishment, the measure will add but inconsiderably to the expense otherwise to be incurred. The United States being now also happily at peace and amity with all the European powers, the moment is the more favorable in that view of the subject.

The president has thought proper that this early information and explanation should be given to you, that being fully possessed of the object of the expedition, you may guard it against any misconception or misrepresentation that may by possibility be attached to it; and moreover prepare the government where you are to lend to this squadron such hospitalities and accommodations in its ports or elsewhere, as opportunities may claim, and as it would be incumbent on the United States to reciprocate.

The friendly disposition felt by the United States towards you, justifies certain their confidence that no convenient proof of a like disposition will be withheld, and of this friendly disposition you are authorized and instructed by the president, on all proper occasions, to give the most explicit and cordial assurances.

I have the honor to be, Sir, with great consideration, your most obedient servant,
To Rufus King, London;
David Humphreys, Madrid;
William Smith, Lisbon;
W. V. Murray, Hague.

[CIRCULAR]

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, May 21, 1801.

SIR, The proofs which have been received of the hostile purposes of the barhaw of Tripoli, having imposed on the president the obligation of providing immediately for the safety of our Mediterranean commerce, he has judged proper to send to the coast of Barbary, a squadron of three frigates and a sloop of war, under the command of Commodore Dale. The squadron will sail in a very few days from this date. Should war have been declared or hostilities commenced, Commodore Dale is instructed to make the most effectual use of his force for the object to which it is destined. Should the means employed by our consuls, and those which accompany this expedition, for obviating such an event, be successful, the squadron then, after cruising some time in the Mediterranean, perhaps, if circumstances should not forbid, into the Levant and towards Constantinople, will return to the United States. The expedition will, by this means, be not without its use, whatever may be the state of things on its arrival. It will have the effect, from which so much advantage has been promised by our consuls and others, of exhibiting to the Barbary powers a naval force from the United States. It will exercise our mariners and instruct our officers in the line of their service, and in a sea where more than any other their services may be wanted; and as they form a part of the peace establishment fixed by law, the measure will add but inconsiderably to the expense that would otherwise be incurred. The United States being also happily at peace with all the powers of Europe, the moment is the more favorable in every view that can be taken of it.

The president has thought proper that you should be furnished with the information here given, in order, first, that you may be ready to afford every friendly and

useful accommodation that occasions may admit, to the squadron or any part of it; secondly, that being possessed of the objects of the expedition and the considerations which led to it, you may be able by proper explanations to prevent its being misunderstood. The United States permit themselves in their desire of living in peace and friendship with all nations who will permit them and on all occasions where assurances to that effect can be proper, you are authorized to make them in the most satisfactory manner.

I am, with great consideration, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) JAMES MADISON.
[A copy forwarded to each of the following Consuls.]

Thomas Bulkeley, Consul at Lisbon;
John Gavino, Gibraltar;
Anthony Terry, (acting) Cadiz;
James Simpson, Tangier;
William Willis, Barcelona;
Robert Montgomery, Alicante;
John Matthieu, Naples;
Frederick H. Wallston, Genoa;
Thomas Appleton, Leghorn;
John Lamson, Trieste;
Ettienne Cathalan, agent, Marseilles.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 26.

The treaty between this country and France is officially promulgated in the Washington National Intelligencer of the 23d inst. The following is the ratification prefixed by the first Consul.

"Bonaparte, first Consul, in the name of the French people—The Consuls of the Republic having seen and examined the convention concluded, agreed to, and signed at Paris, the 8th Vendemiaire, 9th year of the French Republic, (30th September 1800) by the citizens Joseph Bonaparte, Fleuriot, and Roderer, counsellors of state, in virtue of the full powers which have been given to them to this effect, with Messieurs Ellsworth, Davie, and Murray, ministers plenipotentiary of the United States, equally furnished with full powers, the tenor of which convention follows: [Here follows a copy of the convention in the French language.]

"Approves the above convention in all and each of the articles which are therein contained; declares that it is accepted, ratified and confirmed, and promises that it shall be inviolably observed.

"The government of the United States having added its ratification, that the convention should be in force for the space of eight years, and with the retrenchment of the second article: Provided that by this retrenchment the two states renounce the respective pretensions, which are the object of the said article.

"IN FAITH whereof these presents are given. Signed, counter-signed, and sealed with the great seal of the Republic, at Paris, the twelfth Thermidor, ninth year of the Republic—(31st July, 1801.)

(Signed) BONAPARTE.
The Minister of Exterior Relations,
(Signed) Ch. Mau. Talleyrand.
By the First Consul,

The Secretary of State,
(Signed) Hugues B. Maret.

[The second article referred to in the above, runs to this effect: "The ministers plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of 16th February, 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of 14th of November, 1788, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed; the parties will negotiate further upon these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention, shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follow."]

LATE FROM FRANCE.

A gentleman who came passenger in the Nancy, captain Beebe, arrived at Sagg-Harbour, Long-Island, the 15th inst. from Bordeaux, informs, that he left that place the 5th Nov. at which time an armament was fitting out at Breff and other places, for St. Domingo, and were to sail by the 3d or 4th Nov. on board of which were to be embarked 40,000 men.—That it was reported, a frigate had sailed for America with orders to make contracts for the supply of the troops after their arrival in the West Indies; and to inform the government of the United States that the Island would be declared in a state of blockade.—That the definitive treaty of peace was not then signed, but

expected by many that it would be on the 8th Nov. the day fixed on for the celebration of the peace throughout all France; for which occasion, great and splendid preparations were making.—He also informs, that the news of the sale of the ship Trumbull and other American vessels in France is true; but that in consequence of their new owners not being able to procure French papers for them, the demand, at those prices, had ceased; though further applications would be made to government to effect that purpose.

Cottons and coffee at Bourdeaux, a little better; figs very low;—brandy and wine scarce and high.

Fresh Garden Seeds,

Of the last year's growth, for SALE at William Crozier's Store, Which he will warrant to be of the best Qualities:

EARLY six week Peas.	Brown Dutch do.
Early golden Hot-sour do.	Curled Imperial do.
Dwarf Marrowfat do.	Early short topt Raddish.
Large glory of England do.	Salmon Raddish.
Cauliflower Seed.	Black winter turnip Raddish.
Early York Cabbages.	Carrot.
Early sugar Loaf do.	Red Beet.
Early Battersea do.	Large Parsnips.
Large white winter do.	Onions.
Green curled Savoy do.	London Lett.
Dwarf Madeira do.	Saladix.
Red Cabbage do.	Sconzonera.
Hardy greens or the Russia Cabbage.	Early Dutch Turnips.
Early cabbage Lettuce.	Asparagus.
Green Cobs or Ice Lettuce.	Solid Celery.
Grand admiral do.	Double curled parsley.
Curled Imperial do.	Garden Cresses.
Richmond, January 5, 1802. 4w.	Broad leaf Sorrel.

WANTED, A GOOD, STEADY, SOBER HOUSE SERVANT,

Of honest principles, and fair character. Any person having one of the above description to part with on reasonable terms, may hear of a purchaser by applying to Mr. Davis, at his Office in Richmond.

December 18th, 1801.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, &c.

THIS DAY was committed to the Jail of said county, a negro man named GEORGE; about 35 years of age, middling stout made, his clothes so much worn as not to be describable; he says he is the property of Joshua Pope, of Prince George county, Maryland.—The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwise he will be dealt with as the law directs.

W. Millan, D. S. & Jailor, December 10th, 1801.

The Subscriber, having taken the Raleigh Tavern,

IN the City of Williamsburg, under his own management; and having laid in a large supply of the best wines and other LIQUORS, is encouraged to suppose, from his former success in this line of business, that he shall be able to give complete satisfaction to travellers and others, who shall resort to his house for entertainment. He also with pleasure informs the public, that owing to the fall which has taken place in the price of most of the productions of the country, he is enabled to reduce the Stage Rates to what they formerly were. Baggage carried as usual, at the risk of the owner.

Philip Moody.

Williamsburg, Dec. 24, 1801.

Peach & Apple BRANDY

For Sale by the barrel.

E. W. Rootes.

Richmond, Dec. 21, 1801.

FOR SALE, 20213 Acres of Land,

ON the waters of Great Sandy River, each side of Louisa Fork, Russell County, surveyed in February, 1795, and originally granted by patent to Richard Smith and Henry Banks.

This valuable tract will be put up for sale, at public auction, in Baltimore, on the 15th day of March next, and for the convenience of purchasers will be parcelled out in lots of 10,000 acres each. The terms of payment will be one fourth cash, the remainder in 3 equal payments, every 3 months. The titles, in every respect, are indisputable. For other information and particulars enquire of Lewis Pugh or Henry McFountain, in Baltimore, or of Joseph Gallego, in Richmond.

December 25th, 1801. (Cp 118M)

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3, 1802.

By a report made to Congress it appears, that 489l. 7s. sterling has been expended in the purchase of books for the Library of that body, and that the number of volumes received therefor amounts to 740, a catalogue of which has been published for the use of the members.

The CHEESE, made in Massachusetts, to be presented to the president, arrived at the City of Washington on the 29th ult. in a waggon drawn by six horses.

The Editors of the Washington Federalist are requested to correct a misstatement of the object of a petition to Congress from the inhabitants of this place, which occurred in their paper of Wednesday last. The petition alluded to prayed Congress to empower the corporation of Alexandria to sell real property for the payment of taxes, which become due thereon: The Federalist states it to have desired Congress to authorize the corporation to impose a tax on strangers and aliens.

It is also hoped, that those printers who, by copying the proceedings of Congress from the Washington Federalist, have contributed to give currency to the mistake, will feel disposed to render justice to the dispositions and views of the citizens of Alexandria, by correcting the error: (Alexandria Times.)

TO BE SOLD, FOR CASH, On Tuesday, the 12th day of January, 1802, at the Bowling Green, being the court-day of Caroline county,

THE IMPORTED MARE

LADY BULL,

AND A HORSE CALLED

HIGHLANDER,

BELONGING to the estate

of Gen. JAMES GUNN. The above

horses are to well known, that it is unnecessary to say any thing further of them.

John Hoopes, Adm'r.

January 4th, 1801.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers have formed a Commercial connexion, under the firm of

Long and Crews.

THEY will be principally concerned in the purchase of Country Produce.

Should any business be offered in the Commission Line, it will meet due attention from Thomas Crews, residing in Lynchburg, and Will. Long, here.

Their Office is on the second story above Messrs. ELLIS & ALLAN'S Store.

Will. Long,

Thomas Crews.

Richmond, Jan. 1st, 1802.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, two negro men, DICK & EDMOND. Dick, well known about Richmond, by the name of DICK BAKER, went away about 2 or 3 months past; he is supposed to be about 25 years of age, about 5 feet, 8 inches high, pretty well made, he is much pitted by the Small Pox, by which disorder he lost one eye, and has a considerable blemish in the other. He was born in New Kent county, where he has several relatives, and many acquaintances, as he also has at and about Richmond, where he lived for several years, and in which place, as well as in its neighbourhood he has heretofore, during some of his elopements, been employed as a Ditcher, &c. as to his clothing it cannot be easily described, it being most probable he has contrived, since he went away, to furnish himself with a variety, and being a very artful fellow, to procure a pass.

EDMOND went away about a fortnight past: he is about the same height, a very likely and well set fellow, is about 30 years of age, and has been chiefly employed about the stable and driving a carriage. His usual apparel is a short blue coat, and breeches or overalls of the same, with short boots and a round hat, though he has other clothing with him. He is a relation of Dick's, and they have pretty near the same connections and acquaintances: they may probably find shelter in one or other of the above places, or possibly occasionally in both. I will give 75 DOLLARS for each of them on being delivered to me.

William Dandridge.

Henric county, Dec. 30, 1801.

FALL GOODS.

The SUBSCRIBER
Is receiving by the *Yumb* from *Liverpool*,
and other ships from *London & Bristol*,
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

WHICH will be SOLD at the custom-
ary advance, by the Piece or Pack-
age, for Cash, Merchantable Produce, or
at the usual credit to punctual customers.
He is likewise supplied with a variety of
East and West-India Goods.
Also, with *SALT, STEEL, &c.* on the
most reasonable terms.

Robert Gamble.
Richmond, Oct. 10, 1801.

CARPETS & CARPETING.

THE SUBSCRIBER
Has just received and now opening
at his house a very general
and elegant assortment of

Carpets & Carpeting,

WHICH will be SOLD,
Cheap, for Cash or Country Pro-
duce, by

Robert Gamble.
Richmond, 7th Dec. 1801.

EDUCATION.

THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully in-
forms the parents and guardians of
his present Pupils, and the public in gen-
eral, that on the second Monday in January
next, this

Grammar School

will again be open near his dwelling house
in the county of Cheshire, where youth
will be instructed in the Greek and Latin
languages, English Grammar, Reading,
Writing, Arithmetic, Book-Keeping, His-
tory, Geography, and the various branches
of the Mathematics.

For teaching the Greek and Latin, En-
glish Grammatically, History, Geography
and Mathematics, his terms are 5 GU-
INEAS per annum: For Reading, Writ-
ing, and common Arithmetic, 12 DOL-
LARS.

His house being large and commodious
will enable him to accommodate 7 or 8
BOARDERS, besides those already en-
gaged, at 20 GUINEAS per annum, for
board, washing, and tuition. (Boarders
to furnish their own beds.) The situation is
uncommonly healthy, with excellent springs
of water; and being little more than a
mile from Mr. Richard Gregory's Tavern,
(Halfway House) where the Richmond
and Petersburg Stages stop twice a day,
will render it extremely convenient to
those gentlemen, residing in either of these
places, who may think proper to honour
him with their confidence.

James Ferguson.
Cheshirefield, Dec. 1st, 1801.

CASH

GIVEN FOR
TOBACCO,
AT the second house below the
Eagle Tavern, by

John Richard, & Co.
Richmond, Nov. 29, 1801.

TO BE SOLD,
At Mr. Zachariah Brook's tavern, in Man-
chester, on Thursday the seventh of
January next, about

Twenty Slaves,

CONSISTING of Men, Women, Boys
and Girls, very likely and valuable;
among them are some experienced WA-
TERMEN, and some valuable House Ser-
vants.—And

On Monday, the eleventh of next month, at
Dr. Philip Turpin's, in Cheshirefield
County, a variety of

Genteel Furniture,

CONSISTING of Beds, Tables, Chairs,
&c. &c. a number of well chosen
Books, some Plantation Utensils, and some
Stock of different kinds, belonging to the
estate of the late Daniel McCulloch, dec.

Terms of sale—ready money; but ap-
proved acceptances of merchants in Man-
chester or Richmond, payable in ninety
days, with interest from the day of Sale,
for all sums above thirty dollars, will be
received in payment.

Joseph Friend, Surv'ng Ex'or.
Manchester, Dec. 14, 1801.

Macmurdo & Fisher,

Have for Sale,
At a very low advance, a large assort-
ment of

MUSLINS,

RECEIVED direct from the manufac-
turer, in the Aurora, Captain Boyd,
lately arrived from Glasgow. They have
also FOR SALE, Brown and Loaf Sugars,
Earthen Ware, Port Wine, Velvet Corks,
and two imported

Copper Stills.

Richmond, Dec. 19, 1801. (400.)

Valuable Property FOR SALE.

7000 ACRES OF LAND,

LYING on the North side of
James River, in the county of Al-
bemarle, eighty miles above Richmond.—
In the heart of this estate the town of
Warren is situated, in which there is an
inspection of Tobacco, and a large MER-
CHANT MILL. The quality of this
land is equal to any in this state; and is
well adapted to the produce of Tobacco,
Wheat, Corn, Clover, and Timothy.—
This tract of land contains a great propor-
tion of rich, well lying, high land; four hun-
dred acres of first rate river low grounds,
and a considerable quantity of creek low
grounds; it is well watered and timbered,
and includes Balenger's creek for about 3
miles from its mouth. Besides a market
on the spot, there is a safe and cheap wa-
ter transportation to Richmond, usually
at the rate of one shilling per hundred.

There are five large Plantations
on this land, furnished with all necessary
houses for farming and planting; there be-
ing among other houses, six large BARNs
lately built, that cost at least £1300. The
inclosures are remarkably good, and the
cleared land in the best state of preservation
of any known to the subscriber: most of
this land was cleared by himself, and
has been from its first cultivation under a
rotation of crops, most favorable to its im-
provement. Near the centre of this estate
is situated a large DWELLING HOUSE,
(in which the subscriber now resides) with
every necessary accommodation for a large
family. Adjoining the town of Warren,
and near the mouth of Balenger's creek
are the

WARREN MILLS,

double geared, with three pair of Burr
Stones, finished in the completest man-
ner; the whole of the gear and ma-
chinery renewed last fall. There are few
situations above the falls of the river, that
quite as many advantages as the Warren
Mills possess, commanding a fine wheat
country, and standing on a plentiful and
navigable stream.

A Large Distillery,

with a large STILL, and every thing ne-
cessary for that business. The Mills and
Distillery are at present under lease for two
years, at £450 a year.

The Tobacco Warehouses

in Warren, at which are usually inspected
about one thousand hogheads of Tobac-
co annually.

A two story stone Tavern

in Warren, with the ferry across James
river, and sixty acres of Land adjoining.

2583 Acres of Land

in the county of Albemarle, within seven
miles of Warren, part of that body of
land called GREEN MOUNTAIN,
which has ever been esteemed among the
most valuable in Virginia; it abounds with
the heaviest growth of the most valuable
timber, contains a great proportion of fine
meadow land, and is intersected by no land
in the state, for the production of Tobac-
co, Wheat, &c. The superior quality of
this land is so well known that it is un-
necessary to give a more particular descrip-
tion of it.

2400 ACRES OF LAND,

within six miles of Warren; this land is
well timbered, lies well, and will produce
good crops of corn and wheat.

In the county of Kanawha,

2400 Acres of the first rate Land,
on the Ohio river, about 20 miles below
the mouth of the Kanawha: this land is
one half of the old military survey, known
by the name of the GREEN-BOTTOM,
and cost the subscriber £5000 several years
ago.

Either of the above tracts of Land, may
be divided into parcels of from 300 to
1000 acres, to suit the purchasers. The
terms of sale will be made perfectly con-
venient, and any reasonable credit given for
the whole, or any part of the purchase
money, provided the regular payment of
the interest, and the ultimate payment of
the principal, is well secured.

The subscriber confidently believes, that
for fertility of soil, convenience to mar-
ket, and health, there is no part of this
State, in which a man can purchase land
to a greater advantage than of him.

Wilson Cary Nicholas.
WARREN, August, 4 1801.

NOTICE to SHERIFFS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS keep
a constant supply of CERTI-
FICATES, such as pay all arrearages of
TAXES due prior to the year 1796.

Pickett, Pollard & Johnson.
Richmond, October 5, 1801.

A FEW COPIES OF

Hening's Justice,

FOR SALE.

At this Office, and at Mr. Pumphrey's
Book-Binder & Stationer.

—ALSO—

AN ABRIDGEMENT OF THE

Virginia Laws,

By EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esq.

Robert Gordon, & Co.

HAVE FOR SALE.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GOODS,

Received by the *the America*, from Liver-
pool, and Courtenay, from London:

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A variety of coarse Calicoes, Chintzes,
Woolens, Camel's Hair, and
Superior quality Span-
ish Wool,
Superfine Cloth and
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Swandowns, for Turbans,
Manchester Stuffs,
Bombazines, Cor-
durets, Durants,
Fine & coarse Hats,
Mullins, Dimities,
Fine Irish Linens,
Cambricks,
Silk, Cotton & Wor-
sted Hosiery.

They have within these four weeks, re-
ceived by the *Helvetia*, from Madeira, for
Sale, in Pipes, half and quarter Pipes, a
supply of the very best quality WINE,
which they can particularly recommend.

They have, also, a large Stock of India
cottons, Bandannas & Luitrings; Brown &
Loaf Sugars; Port and Sherry Wines; Old
Rum, and French Brandy; Imperial, and
Young's Hylton Teas; Nail Rods, Bar Iron,
Steel; Paints, & Oil, &c. &c.

Richmond, October 26, 1801.

Wercq & Marchand,

Have received a handsome assort-
ment of superfine

DRAPERY,

Consisting of

LONDON SUPERFINE BROAD

CLOTHS of various colors.

Real French Superfine Blue do.

Dutch Black do. do.

Superfine Cambricks.

Double Milled do.

Ribbed do.

Molekins, Swandowns, Coatings;

Frizes, Fancy Cords, Thickfettes, Vel-
vetines, Florentines, Silken Cloths,
Flannels, &c.

Which they will dispose of on moderate
terms.

Lewis Wercq,

TAYLOR and HAT-MAKER,

With thanks to a generous public, for the en-
couragement he has hitherto met with, begs
leave to notify, that he continues to carry
on his business with his usual punctuality,
and that for the convenience of his
customers, he will procure samples of fine
goods from the best assorted stores of this
city, so that they may choose without going
any further. He will also, keep ready
made cloaths.

Richmond, Oct. 21, 1801.

William Temple,

Has Imported by the latest arrivals
from London & Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE,

Which he will dispose of low, by the
PIECE or PACKAGE.

He has also just received the fol-
lowing Articles, for sale.

5 PIPES, } Genuine Old Port

10 Hogheads, } WINE.

8 Qr. Casks,

3 Pipes Madeira Wine;

1 Hhd. Old Antigua Rum, 4th Proof;

10 Tierces London Porter;

20 Hhds. Sugar;

50 Bags Coffee;

700 Sacks Liverpool Salt.

Richmond, Nov. 30, 1801.

Robert & Allan Pollok & Co.

Are now receiving by the late arrivals from
London, Liverpool, & Glasgow,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOOD,

SUITED to the present and

approaching Season, which they offer
FOR SALE on moderate terms.

BUCHANAN & POLLOK,

Of Petersburg, and

ROBERT POLLOK & Co.

Of Manchester,

Are also now opening their Supplies of

FALL and WINTER GOODS

Richmond, October 8, 1801.

James & John Dunlop,

TAKE this method to acquaint

their friends and the public that

they have COMMENCED BUSINESS, in the

WHOLE SALE LINE, in the HOUSE

formerly occupied by BUCHANAN, DUNLOP,
& Co. as a retail store.

THEY HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

From London, Liverpool and Glasgow,
WHICH THEY OFFER FOR SALE,
ON THE USUAL TERMS.

Petersburg, Oct. 8, 1801.

NOW OPENING

At the Subscriber's Store, in addition to his
former stock, a complete assortment of

FALL AND FANCY

GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

Damask Table

Cloths & Napkins;

Union blue & brown

Chintz & Calicoes;

38 pieces of Ameri-
can Subject Ribbon;

Fashionable Tur-
bent Silk Handker-
chiefs;

Silver & Gold Trim-
mings, of the newest
fashions;

Box Millenary,
containing Fashion-
able head dresses
and Bonnets;

Silver and Gold
Frige & Cord;

Feathers & Flowers;

Black and White
Mitts & Gloves;

Black Lace Cloaks
and Veils;

Satin cardinals, trim-
med with Lace;

Bandanna & Cotton
Handkerchiefs;

India Sattins, Peel-
ings & Sarinets;

Striped and Plain
Flortines, Fancy
Patterns;

Trunk Silk Stock-
ings & Extra Long
Gloves;

Box Elegant Jew-
ellery, containing
Gold & Pearl Lock-
ets;

Break Pins;

Ear Rings;

Necklaces;

Bracelets;

Finger Rings;

Watch Chains and
Seals;

Gold and Silver
Watches, on a new
construction.

With a General Assortment of

Hardware and Ironmongery,

To be sold very low, for Cash, Tobacco,
Flour, Wheat, or Corn, by

Bartlett Still.

Richmond, October 25th, 1801.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands

against the estate of the late William

Hopkins, dec. of Powhatan county,

are requested to make them known im-
mediately, as provision may be made for the
payment of them; and those indebted, are
hereby requested to make immediate pay-
ment, as no indulgence can be given.

SAMUEL MARSHALL,

Administrator.

Powhatan, Dec. 18, 1801.

FOR SALE,

A family of about

15 SLAVES,

CONSISTING of strong and

healthy young men, women and

children. Apply to the printer.

Richmond, Dec. 3, 1801.

FAIRFAX COUNTY, &c.

WAS committed to the Jail of this

county, on the 15th day of Octo-
ber last, a negro man, as a runaway, who
calls himself

DICK;

Says he belongs to OROVES HARRIS, of
Prince Edward county, Virginia. He is
about 30 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 8 inches
high, had on when committed to jail, a
white Negro cotton great coat, an old
felt hat, his other clothes so much worn
as not to be describable. The owner is
requested to come forward, prove prop-
erty and pay charges, otherwise he will
be proceeded with as the law directs.

WILLIAM MILLAN, D. S. & Jailor,
Fairfax Jail, Nov. 13, 1801.

E. W. ROOTES,

HAS FOR SALE,

Antigua Rum, by the Hhd.

Holland Gin, by the Pipe;

Cotton Cards, by the Box, assort-
ed;

Philadelphia Porter, by the Bar-
rel, of 9 doz. bottles.

Candles, by the box;

2d 3d 4d 5d and 6d Nails, by the
barrel;

20 Tons Swedish Iron, assorted.

Excellent Madder, by the Cask;

AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

SHOES.

Richmond, September 26, 1801.

List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office

Richmond, Dec. 31, 1801, which if not

applied for, will be returned to the General

Post-Office, the 1st of April next.

A. MRS. ISAAC ALLEN; William

C. Allen, Esq. John Allen, Esq.

James Allen; Samuel Allen; Anne Allen;

David Anderson; John Abbott.

B. William Bell, care of John Faser;

Stewart Bankhead, Esq. care of Mr. Moss;

William Bais; Capt. Wm. Bell; Captain

Wm. K. Blue; Stephen Brown; Jesse

Brown; Abel Bonton; Allen or Als Bur-